

WHAT THE TEACHER (TEACHING ASSISTANT) DOES								
Aspect LEARNING	Inadequate 4	Requires Improvement 3			Good 2			Outstanding 1
	4	3 -	3	3+	2 -	2	2+	1
1) Sharing of Learning Objectives	Not done or referred to once and this is not clear as a result .	Shared but needed to be built upon .			Shared and referred to. All clear of the purpose of the lesson. Objectives are part of the learning and this is clear and fully explored in lesson and plenary .			Clearly seen, spoken and referred to throughout and in plenary . Plenary fully explores objectives and prepares for the next lesson .
2) Planning of tasks/activities. Use of assessment to inform planning.	Teaching is poorly planned. Limited evidence of assessment being used to inform planning. Tasks are pitched at the same level for all abilities in the class, with no extension activities provided. Little taken into account of the nature of the pupils' needs .	Tasks are pitched at the general ability of the class, with extension activities provided for the most able and support mechanisms in place for those who find learning more difficult. Variety used, including technology when relevant. Assessment has been used to inform planning but could be employed more effectively.			Teachers use effective planning to help children learn well. Assessment has clearly been used to effectively inform planning. Teachers have clearly used their subject knowledge to plan learning that sustains pupils' interest and challenges their thinking. Clearly differentiated and variety /sections to engage pupils and their needs. Models used.			Teachers plan lessons very effectively, making maximum use of lesson time and coordinating lesson resources well. Assessment has been used highly effectively to inform planning. Tasks are set at a level suitable for individual pupils . The work is achievable for individuals if they work hard and try their very best. Highly differentiated and variety for all learning needs. Intervention within the lesson . Teacher goes that extra mile .
3) Deployment of Teaching Assistants	TAs do not meet the needs of groups of pupils so that their learning is limited by too much being done for them , rather than helping them to do the work for themselves	TAs provide suitable support for groups of pupils regardless of their aptitudes and needs. Such support helps them to achieve the objective , but may miss opportunities to promote wider skills.			TAs, where applicable, are well deployed to support learning for groups of pupils regardless of their aptitudes and needs so that all such groups make at least good progress			NNs, where applicable, are highly effective in promoting rapid learning for groups of pupils regardless of their aptitudes and needs .
4) SEND	Pupils with specific learning needs are not provided with appropriate support and guidance to allow them to make progress.	Pupils with specific learning needs receive support that allows them to make satisfactory progress			Pupils with specific learning needs receive support that allows them to work independently and make good progress during the lesson			Pupils with specific learning needs receive support at the time and level it is required to optimise their learning . Teachers identify and support any pupil who is falling behind, and enable almost all to catch up.
5) PP pupils	Teacher is unable to state when asked which pupils in class / set are Pupil Premium.	Teacher can name PP pupils. PP are named on English, maths, science planning. Evidence of planned support and monitoring to target PP pupils which benefits some but not all PP pupils.			Planned support and monitoring targets PP pupils throughout lesson effectively. All PP pupils make good progress because teaching clearly develops their knowledge, understanding or skills.			Planned individualised support and monitoring targets PP pupils highly effectively. All PP pupils make better than expected progress because teaching clearly develops their knowledge, understanding or skills.
6) Teacher subject knowledge, enthusiasm and enjoyment for teaching and learning	A lack of up to date subject knowledge restricts the learning and teaching.	Satisfactory understanding of the subject does not restrict the learning but also does not allow teachers to effectively develop, consolidate and deepen pupils' knowledge.			Clear understanding of the subject. Teachers develop, consolidate and deepen pupils' knowledge, understanding and skills. Knowledge is shared in a variety of ways and always engages pupils .			Teacher shows passion, enthusiasm and enjoyment and demonstrates a deep knowledge and understanding of the subjects they teach .
7) Teaching/learning is exciting with an appropriate balance of pace and time for children to process learning.	Lack of pace and purpose . Alternatively, large sections of the input or activities are rushed so pupils cannot access learning.	Pace appropriate at times but little variety . Pupils are given time to access the learning but not enough time to apply their knowledge and understanding in new ways that stretches their thinking and to practise key skills.			Clear pace and purpose . Time in lessons is used productively. Pupils are given time to apply their knowledge and understanding in new ways that stretch their thinking and to practise key skills.			Teaching is exciting; inspired; stimulating approaches. Excellent pace for all . Teachers provide adequate time for practice to embed the pupil's knowledge, understanding and skills securely .
8) Teacher challenges pupils to achieve / develops pupil resilience	No or little challenge for pupils who need motivating. Children "give up".	Majority are challenged . Some children require support to motivate them to tackle challenging tasks – the support the teacher provides is adequate for this.			Teacher sets clear tasks which challenge all pupils at appropriate levels . Teacher expects and encourages all pupils to work with positive attitudes so that they can apply themselves and make strong progress.			Teachers are determined that all pupils achieve well . They encourage all pupils to try hard, recognise their efforts and ensure that pupils take pride in all aspects of their work. Teachers have consistently high expectations of all pupils' attitudes to learning and actively develop pupil resilience. Teachers introduce subject content progressively and constantly demand more of pupils.
9) Teacher develops whole curriculum, mechanics of English etc.	Aspects not picked up when clear links present themselves . For younger children in particular, the teaching of phonics is only partially effective in enabling them to tackle unfamiliar words.	Links made for pupils. Need to be developed further . For younger children in particular, the teaching of phonics is not yet fully effective in enabling them to tackle unfamiliar words.			Opportunity for pupils to make connections and use and extend knowledge . Teachers develop pupils' reading, writing and communication, and where appropriate, mathematics, well across the curriculum. For younger children in particular, the teaching of phonics is effective in			Teachers embed reading, writing and communication and, where appropriate, mathematics exceptionally well across the curriculum, equipping all pupils with the necessary skills to make progress. For younger children in particular, phonics teaching is highly effective in enabling them to tackle unfamiliar words.

			enabling them to tackle unfamiliar words.	
10) Use of Effective Questioning	Poor questioning using closed questions or no questions.	Questioning has purpose and is open . However, who is asked and how asked needs altering.	Questioning open and purposeful . Variety of pupils asked and in different ways ; clearly planned . Teachers use questioning skilfully to probe pupils' responses.	Teachers use questioning highly effectively (differentiated through methods, types and to whom) and demonstrate understanding of the ways pupils think about lesson content.
11) Written and verbal feedback is given and used in a purposeful and positive manner by the teacher, teaching assistant.	Little verbal praise is used. Books /Folders not marked or surface marked with no clear praise and target . No feedback in the lesson.	At times verbal praise is used. Feedback is given in the lesson and this clearly is the norm. However, formal written feedback evidence is scarce and/or there is little or no evidence in books that pupils respond to it.	Written feedback is seen and is clearly given regularly – pupils respond to this. Verbal feedback is a natural part of the lesson and clearly relates to progress. Pupils are given sufficient time to review what they are learning and to develop it further.	Teacher provides pupils with incisive feedback, in line with the school's assessment policy, about what pupils can do to improve their knowledge, understanding and skills. The pupils use this feedback effectively. Continued praise throughout publically and privately.
12) Equality and Diversity / Promotion of British Values	Teachers do not promote equality of opportunity or understanding of diversity effectively and so discriminate against the success of individuals or groups of pupils.	Teacher does not effectively challenge stereotypes and the use of derogatory language in lessons. This does not discriminate against the success of individuals or groups of pupils but teacher could do more to promote equality of opportunity and diversity in teaching and learning.	Teacher challenges stereotypes and the use of derogatory language in lessons. Teacher promotes equality of opportunity and diversity in teaching and learning.	Teacher is quick to challenge stereotypes and the use of derogatory language in lessons. Resources and teaching strategies reflect and value the diversity of pupils' experiences and provide pupils with a comprehensive understanding of people and communities beyond their immediate experience.
13) Homework is set and pupils are actively involved with this.	Homework unclear and not given time. Little classroom awareness. No or little homework produced and pupils see little value in it.	Homework: appropriate, relevant and set with clear time frame. Homework completed to a satisfactory standard.	Most pupils value their homework and share with enthusiasm. Teachers set homework, in line with the school's policy and as appropriate for the age and stage of pupils, that consolidates learning and prepares pupils well for work to come.	Teachers set challenging homework, in line with the school's policy and as appropriate for the age and stage of pupils, that consolidates learning, deepens understanding and prepares pupils very well for work to come.

WHAT THE PUPILS DO – Behaviour/Conduct/Attitude to Learning

Aspect LEARNING	Inadequate 4	Requires Improvement 3			Good 2			Outstanding 1
	4	3 -	3	3+	2 -	2	2+	1
14) Pupils behave and are involved	Behaviour issues prevent progress and the teacher does not address these	The majority are involved and contribute.			One or two behaviour issues, which are effectively managed following the Seaside behaviour policy. Pupils focus well on their learning because teachers reinforce expectations for conduct.			All involved. All contribute. Teachers manage pupils' behaviour highly effectively with clear rules that are consistently reinforced.
15) Pupils show enthusiasm and enjoyment for classwork	Little or no engagement by majority of pupils.	Majority of pupils engaged. A few are not and this is not addressed.			Most show enthusiasm and enjoyment in class. Most pupils are willing to find out new information to develop, consolidate and deepen their knowledge, understanding and skills.			Pupils are curious, interested learners who seek out and use new information to develop, consolidate and deepen their knowledge, understanding and skills. They thrive in lessons.
16) Pupils demonstrate resilience in the face of challenge	Pupils 'give up' when facing challenging work.	Pupils demonstrate they are developing the capacity to learn from mistakes. Most pupils 'give it a go'.			Pupils have developed the capacity to learn from mistakes. They all 'give it a go'. They are keen learners who want to find out more.			Pupils love the challenge of learning and are resilient to failure.
17) Pupils know what they are doing and can say why	Pupils unaware of the purpose of the lesson and are unable to explain what they are doing	Most can explain what they are doing and why they are doing it			Pupils' learning is differentiated and all pupils can say what they are doing and why.			All pupils understand and can explain what they are doing and why. This is differentiated. Some pupils can make further connections and explain what they need to do next.
18) Pupils know their targets and next steps	To most this is a mystery until prompted.	Pupils can show what their targets are and can explain them in pupil language.			Pupils know targets and can explain what they have to do.			All pupils share clear knowledge of targets and what they have to do to meet these. They are fully engaged with the process.
19) Class environment Pupils behave and help each other; able to praise	Pupils actively block learning for others. Negative comments pervade.	Pupils do not block learning. Pupils use praise with encouragement			One or two pupils help others and no one blocks learning. Pupils can praise each other and			Pupils go out of their way to help each other and provide mutual support. Excellent use of praise and EBI.

each other and use Even Better If			can use even better if (EBI) sensitively.	
20) Pupils evaluate learning and progress	Pupils unable to say what they can do and what they need to do	Pupils can say what they have to do and show this in their work	Most pupils commit to improving their work. Pupils use feedback well and know what they need to do to improve.	Pupils evaluate own and others accurately and constructively . Pupils are eager to know how to improve their learning. They capitalise on opportunities to use feedback, written or oral, to improve .
21) Pupils use knowledge from other aspects of the curriculum e.g., numeracy, mechanics of English	Pupils unable to transfer knowledge; they cannot communicate, read, write or apply mathematics as well as they should, so they do not make sufficient progress in their knowledge, understanding and skills because they are not able to access the curriculum.	A few pupils can use their knowledge and transfer their understanding.	Some pupils clearly using knowledge and can transfer and extend learning.	All pupils clearly using knowledge and can transfer and extend learning.

THE OVERALL VIEW

Aspect LEARNING	Inadequate 4	Requires Improvement 3			Good 2			Outstanding 1
	4	3 -	3	3+	2 -	2	2+	1
22) Progress in lesson observed. Progress over time in books.	Pupils or groups of pupils make inadequate progress because teaching does not develop their knowledge, understanding or skills sufficiently. There is very little evidence of progress over time in pupils' books.	Pupils <u>or groups of pupils</u> make less than expected progress because teaching only largely develops their knowledge, understanding or skills sufficiently. There is some evidence of progress over time in pupils' books.			All pupils <u>or groups of pupils</u> make good progress because teaching clearly develops their knowledge, understanding or skills. There is clear evidence of progress over time in pupils' books.			All pupils <u>or groups of pupils</u> make better than expected progress because teaching is highly effective in developing their knowledge, understanding or skills. There is strong evidence of consistently good or better progress over time in pupils' books.
23) Monitoring and adapting	No checking or intervention seen. Common misconceptions are not identified or addressed, which impacts on the overall progress in the session.	Majority of pupils' progress checked. Some common misconceptions are identified and the teacher intervenes to the benefit of some individual pupils. However, teachers do not effectively reshape tasks or explanations so that pupils better understand concepts.			Progress of all pupils checked. Teachers identify and support effectively those pupils who start to fall behind and intervene quickly to help them improve their learning. Teachers reshape tasks and explanations so that pupils better understand new concepts. Teachers tackle misconceptions and build on pupils' strengths.			Teacher checks pupils' understanding systematically and effectively in lessons, offering clearly directed and timely support . Pupils' common misconceptions are identified and acted upon to ensure they are corrected .
24) Place of Learning	No prompt start to the lesson. Pupils without equipment. Environment not conducive to learning .	Prompt start. Pupils with equipment. Pupils know where all resources are. Room organised and displays emphasise learning.			Prompt start. Lesson has an efficient and effective atmosphere . Well planned and resourced. Pupils use all resources effectively. Displays are clear, renewed , used by pupils. Room organised for maximum learning			All engaged. Everyone on time. Lesson has an efficient and effective atmosphere . Lesson could have continued . Lesson organised for maximum learning . Pupils have a positive contribution to their own learning . Displays learning focus, engaging and renewed/changed/added to frequently .
25) Enthusiasm and Enjoyment	Some pupils were clearly disengaged and not challenged .	Pupils do what is asked and most are happy to do so. Place of respect.			Most pupils and staff enjoy every aspect of the lesson. Respect is mutual .			Enthusiasm, enjoyment and respect fully pervades the classroom .
26) Professionalism	No attempt to model school handwriting policy. Repeated use of incorrect standard British grammar e.g. "I done it." "We was playing." "Somethink." "You done really well." A blatant disregard for Seaside policies and procedures.	Teacher makes a good effort to model school handwriting policy but does not do this consistently. One or two lapses in use of correct standard British grammar. Teacher largely follows Seaside policies and procedures but could do so more effectively.			Teacher models handwriting in pupils' books and on board which is in line with the school policy. Teacher ensures they model standard British grammar in their speech. Teacher follows Seaside policies and procedures effectively.			Teacher models handwriting in pupil books and on board in line with school policy, raising children's awareness of this when appropriate. Teacher not only models standard British grammar but takes every opportunity to actively and sensitively encourage pupils to do the same. Teacher is exemplary in following Seaside policies and procedures and takes every opportunity to actively and promote these.

Teacher: C.Newell	NoR: 24	Date: 4 th May	Time: 10.50-11.50	Class and Year Group: Year 4 Set 2 of 4
Teaching Assistant: J. Bonnell				
Judgement: Outstanding		Observed by: Lee Murley	Formal or Drop in: Formal	
Learning Intention / Subject: Can I				
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teacher has clear presence in the room and starts the session very promptly. • Clear Can I shared and discussed with the children. • Whole session very well planned and prepared including resources for all abilities. • Relationships with pupils are outstanding. • Good use of talk partners. • Behaviour for Learning is excellent and is demonstrated by all pupils, including those with behavioural plans. • Subject knowledge is strong and clear explanations ensure children make accelerated progress. • The learning environment is positive and supports children in their understanding of the session being taught. • The TA is well deployed and has a significant impact on the progress of those she works with. • Strong links are made to other areas of the curriculum, such as the residential to the IOW. • Misconceptions are well addressed through accurate and timely teacher modelling. • It is very clear that all children feel secure to have a go at new learning and support each other in this. • Differentiation meets the needs of all learners and pushes them further in their understanding. • Poor Standard English from the pupils is well picked up on by the teacher. • The lesson demonstrates a brisk but appropriate pace, all pupils work hard to demonstrate new learning. • IT was used to improve outcomes in the session. • Tasks are set and quantified amounts of work are expected, this ensures that pace remains high throughout. • Marking and feedback is strong throughout all books seen. • Pupils respond well to marking and there is a clear dialogue between teacher and pupils in books. • Teacher asks good probing and open ended questions to pupils to reshape learning as the session progresses. • Teacher and TA monitor and adapt learning well, this was particularly the case for one of the tables. • The plenary ends the session well and enables the children to apply the skills they have been working on in the session. 				
<p>TA Effectiveness as instructed by the teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between the teacher and TA is first class. The TA is clearly well deployed and this has been evident in every session that has been observed through all forms of monitoring. 				
<p>TA Effectiveness (to be feedback to the TA after the observation and used for their PM):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TA had a significant positive impact on the progress children made in that session and over time. • Relationships with the pupils are warm, productive and purposeful. No time is wasted. • To push the children further it would be good to see the children asking more questions of their own learning when with the TA. This will enable them to become more confident in tackling tasks independently. 				
<p>Appraisal development points for next observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to ensure that numbers in problems are realistic. 				

- At times some children let others do the answering for them when you asked questions of the whole class- what strategies could you use to draw all children in?
- There was one individual particularly (MP) that at times coasted today. Make sure he is addressed and challenged the moments his progress starts to wain in a session.

Personal professional development point for next observation:

- You are an incredibly strong practitioner, especially as you are an NQT. Over the summer term I would like you to work closely with the PGCE student and share your skills set. It is highly likely he will be joining us in September as a member of staff in Year 4, he needs confidence to see that what we are asking is possible.

General Comments:

This was an outstanding session Charlotte, back up by the evidence from your books. You are a highly reflective practitioner who has demonstrated from the start of the year that you have tremendous potential.

The children clearly enjoy being in your class and as such they make great progress.

Well done and keep up the great work! We are lucky to have you at Seaside!